the States, the Chief Minister and the Chief Justice; if they recommend a place, we have been accepting it. That is the principle that we have been following. Even in Karnataka, we are following the same. The present Karnataka Government has not come forward specifically saying that it should be Dharwad. It has only mentioned nothern Karnataka area.

SHRI SHABBIR AHMAD SALARIA: Madam, not only about the High Court of Karnataka, but I would also like to know from the hon. Minister as to what would be the Government's policy with regard to establishment of the Circuit Benches of the Supreme Court of India in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. Looking to the fact that India is a vast country, that the population of India is touching one "Arab", that the arrears of cases in the Supreme Court are piling up, and that poor people cannot travel thousands of miles....

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI SHABBIR AHMAD SALARIA: I will be very brief. What happens in actual practice is that it is only the rich who can come to the Supreme Court. So taking into consideration these compelling circumstances, would the Government state as to what its policy is with regard to setting up Benches of the Supreme Court of India in the other three metropolitan cities of India so that the people from Southern India, Northern India, Western India and Eastern India who are poor and who belong to the downtrodden strata of the society and also the middle-class can come to the Supreme Court and seek justice? This is a very reasonable request.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I understood it and I am sure that he understood it better.

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY: Madam, that question does not arise out of this one. But still I can say that this has been put forward to the Supreme Court a number of times and every time the Supreme Court had considered it and said that it was not desirable to have Benches anywhere else except in Delhi. As of today, the policy of the Government is to continue with the present thing.

Promotion of Competitive Market-Economy

*362. DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) in what matter the Planning Commision proposes to promote competitive market economy under economic reform envisioned by Government; and

(b) the manner in which the proposed competitive market economy will co-exist with multinational monopolies likely to enter the Indian economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The key elements of the economic policy proposed for the Eighth Plan period are: liberalisation of tht foreign trade policy, gradual reduction in the customs duties, further delicensing and deregulation of industries, phased decontrol of administered prices of industrial products and interest rates in the financial sector so as to improve productivity of industry and build up competitive efficiency. These, along with a more efficient public sector, are expected to enhance the competitive efficiency of the economy. In this competitive economy environment, foreign investment in priority areas subject to national objectives, is expected not only to complement de-

mestic resources, but also to enhance the country's access to upto-date technology and World wide marketing network possessed by foreign companies. There is no proposal to allow multinationals to enter the Indian economy indiscriminately but only to allow them by and large in designnated priority industires. In order to ensure that competition among firms/ companies is fair, monopolistic and restrictive trade practices will continue to be curbed by means of existing legal provisions in the country. The details of the economic policies for the Eighth Plan period are given in the Eighth Plan Document, which has recently been approved by the National Development Council and which will be placed before the Parliament soon.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: It is a free market economy.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But it doesn't mean, "free for all" and that everybody can ask questions. There should be a limitation.

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: Madam, my first supplementary is that competition is the anti-thesis of monopoly. Now the new economic policy and the new trade policy envisage competition. We are also allowing the multinationals to enter the Inidan economy. According to the laws of international trade goods from the countries having low cost of porduction will move to countries which have goods with high cost of production. So, when the multinationals...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jickhar, don't give your economic theory. Please put your question. I am sorry.

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: My question is, when the multi-nationals enter the Indian economy they will try to see that the cost of production of the Indian goods does not remain low. How is the Planning Commission going to protect the Indian economy from this mechanism of the multi-nationals?

SHRI SUKH RAM: Madam, I appreciate the concern expressed by the learned Member. Let me assure him that this aspect was taken care of while taking the decision of liberalising the Industrial Policy by the Government of India. If there are monopoly systems, if there are unfair practices in a particular company, then action can be taken against that company under the MRTP Act. Hon. Members might be knowing of one case. MRF, a tyre manufacturing company in Tamil Nadu, has been prosecuted under this Act because it raised the prices of tyres. There is a BICP wing in the Department of Industry whose job is to undertake studies of the cost of production of industrial products. While examining that, the international market prices are also taken into consideration. So, there should not be any fear. Our Prime Minister has already made clear while announcing this Policy that the teeth of the law under the MRTP Act will be sharpened, if need be.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary.

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: Madam, my second supplementary is a corollary of my first supplementary. In order to protect our economy from the machinations of the multi-nationals knowledge of the cost of production of internationally tradeable goods is necessary. Presently, in India we don't have the knowledge of the cost of production of internationally tradeable goods. Will the planning Commission undertake this as a regular exercise to study the cost of production of internationally tradeable goods and the comparable wage rates because the Indian wage rate being lower the cost of production of our goods is lower? So a comparative study of our wage rate, our cost of production and the cost of production of the internationally tradeable goods is necessary. Will the Planning Com-

mission take this as a regular exercise and supply the information to our Library?

SHRI SUKH RAM: Madam, this work is not undertaken by the Planning Commission. I have already stated in reply to his first supplementary that the BICP, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, undertakes such studies. They take into account the prevalent international prices also. On that basis the price of a particular firm or company is ascertained, whether they are charging high prices or low prices. So there is no fear on account of that. We will take care of it under the BICP. We will take this aspect into consideration.

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHAR: Madam, I am not talking about prices, I am talknig about the cost of production.

SHRI SUKH RAM: This is what I have stated. Studies conducted by the BICP ascertain the cost of production of a particular company and international prices are also taken into consideration.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : उपसभापति महोदया, मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि बी०आई०सी०पी० इसकी जांच करता रहता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या प्लानिंग कमीशन इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्ट्री और बी०आई०सी०पी० को यह आदेश देंगे कि जो भी गुड्ज़ बनती है उनकी कास्ट प्राइम, गवर्नमेंट टैक्सेज़ और रीयल प्राइस जो मार्किट में है उसको छाप दें, प्रकाशित कर दें। यह प्रकाशित कर दें कि इतना कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन है, इतने गवर्नमेंट टैक्सेज़ है और यह मार्किट प्राइस है जिससे मालूम हो जाए कि वास्तव में कितना नफा लिया जा रहा है। क्या यह आदेश या निर्देश देने की कृपा करेंगे ?

श्री सुखराम : मैडम, यह मैं मालूम कर लूंगा कि इसको पब्लिश करते हैं या नहीं (**व्यवधान**)

उपसभापति : इनके मंत्रालय से ताल्लुक नहीं रखता है (**व्यवधान**)

श्री सुखराम : मगर मैं यह मालूम कर लूंगा और माननीय सदस्य को बताऊंगा कि पब्लिश करते हैं (**व्यवधान**)

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : यह तो मैं जानता हूं कि नहीं करते हैं। आप जो बी०आई०सी०पी० का उल्लेख किया है और आपने कहा कि फेज्ड डीकंट्रोल आफ एडमिनिस्टर्ड प्राइसेज़ इसकी वजह से यह जवाब निकलता है कि अभी तक ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है अर्थात् कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन, टैक्सेज़ और रीयल मार्किट प्राइस छापा नहीं जाता है। यह छाप दिया जाएगा तो मालूम हो जायेगा। अगर आप इंस्ट्रक्शस दे तो हो सकता है।

श्री सुखराम : मैं मालूम कर लूंगा। (**व्यवधान**)

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Madam Deputy Chairman, I would draw your attention..

एक माननीय सदस्या : महिलाओं को.. (**व्यवधान**)

उपसभापति : यहां महिलाओं का प्रश्न नहीं है यहां तो एम०पीज़० है। (**व्यवधान**)

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Madam Deputy Chairman, I would draw your attention to one sentence of the reply given by the hon. Minister. I quote. "There is no proposal to allow multinationals to enter the Indian economy indiscriminately but only to allow them, by and large, in designated priority industries". So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister because he must be aware that two multinationals—one has already been allowed and another has already been granted have been allowed here to produce soft drinks and snack-foods. They are Pepsi Company and Coco Cola...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Will you please be brief so that we can go ahead with other supplementaries and questions..

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister in the context of his statement whether the produtcion of soft drinks and snack-foods pertains to the designated priority industries?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Which number question are you asking?

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: If so, what are the reasons? If not, would the Planning Commission review the grant of allowing the two multinationals to operate here in view of what has been stated in his reply?

SHRI SUKH RAM: Madam, while taking the decision on liberalisation of the industrial sector, it was abundantly made clear by the Prime Minister and the Industry Minister also... *(Interruptions)* ...

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: I want your reply and not the Prime Minister's...

SHRI SUKH RAM: Just hear me. If you are not satisfied, then you can put another question. Then it was made clear that, by and large, these multinationals or the foreign companies which include multinational companies also, will be operating up to eighty per cent in the infrastructural structures and twenty per cent in the consumer industry and in the consumer industry also, we will have access to the modern technology, the latest technology and then it is not only that we meet the requirement of the Indian people but we also export these products so that we carve out some share in the world economy.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Naunihal Singh... *(Interruptions)* ... Please, I am coming. He is an economist... *(Interruptions)* .. I will come back. I will come back to this side. Wait a minute.

DR. NAUNIHAL SINGH: Madam Deputy Chairperson, in general the reply given by the hon. Minister seem to be vague and unsatisfactory. I have two supplementaries to ask. (1) The hon. Minister states that steps have been taken by the Government to enhance the country's access to worldwide marketing network. In this context, my question is in what manner the Government have established a mechanism to make an access to world-wide marketing network already established by the foreign companies and the details thereof. Madam, one of the key elements of the economic policy mentioned by the honourable Minister is to improve the productivity of industry. In this context, I would like to know what specific measures have been taken by the Government to link wages with productivity.

SHRI SUKH RAM: Madam, as far as the first question is concerned, the liberalisation policy is for encouraging the flow of foreign money into this country and creating a competitive environment in this country. Now, we have to bear in mind one thing and that is that today's world has shrunk to such an extent that it seems to be just one market and we have to carve out our place in that market, and unless we integrate our production or the industrial policy with the world market, we will be lagging behind. So, in this competitive environment, it will be possible for our industries, Indian industries, also to compete with the foreign firms and industries and produce quality goods and at cheaper rates so that they compete in the international market also.

As far as the second part of his supplementary is concerned, about linking wages with productivity, it is a natural corollary that when there is competition amongst the various industries engaged in the same production, then, definitely, it is for those industries to link wages with production cost.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Kalmadi.

DR. NAUNIHAL SINGH: My specific question has not been answered.

उपसभापति : आपका जवाब नहीं आया, तो आप लिख कर पूछ लीजिएगा ।

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Madam, there is a general perception that lib-

eralisation is not wholehearted, it is only in bits and pieces and I think only at the time of IMF loan instalments, we rush to certain measures and they are not carried out also. Madam, the honourable Minister has mentioned the key elements of the economic policy in this statement. I would like to know what progress has been made in those loss-making public sector undertakings where there is the schemes of "Golden Handshake". I would like to know at what stage this Scheme is now and also, whether the Government has firmed up its stand on the Exit Policy and when it is going to be announced.

SHRI SUKH RAM: Madam, as the honourable Member and the entire House know, there are a number of achievements to the credit of the public sector. But certain weaknesses have also crept in course of time and, therefore, a number of public sector units have been making cash losses and you cannot bear this burden for all times to come. This is the reason why a number of industries which were previously monopolised by the Government,.... ..

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Madam I am not asking for the reasons for it, but I am just asking when it will be announced.

SHRI SUKH RAM: I am just coming to that. About the Golden Handshake, attempts will be made to restructure those industries which have been making losses and, if restructuring is not possible, diversification, infusion of new and modern technology in these industries,... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: I put a clear-cut question and I want a clear-cut answer.

SHRI SUKH RAM: I am giving that answer.

My answer to that question is that there is a National Renewal Fund which has been created under which either training will be given to the labour or they will be redeployd. And in case it becomes inevitable to close down any public sector unit which does not achieve the national objective for which is was established, then they will be compensated and so many other alternatives are explored so that no harm is done to them—the golden handshake or whatever you call it. They will be compensated if they have to be retrenched.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now that I have got 25 Members to ask for supplementaries, I think, the purview of the question is much larger than the Question Hour. So, if the Members so agree, we can have a Half-an-hour Discussion, and I can move to another Question. Question No... (*Interruptions*) How can everybody ask a question?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The Opposition cannot have more chances to put questions.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: It is a very important question. It relates to the policy of the Government. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: Madam...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please don't get up. This is not proper. Please sit down. (*Interruptions*) We can have only one question? There are other questions.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: But the question is very significant and important...

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Madam, the question has been allowed...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already asked. Please sit down. You have no reason to be aggrieved.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: I am supporting them. (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have 25 names. If the Members so agree, I would not go ahead with the other questions. Fine. Have a discussion for half an hour more.

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Madam, there are other questions which are equally important. *(Interruptions)*

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question No. 363.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Are you allowing a Half-an-hour discussion on this?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow a Half-an-hour Discussion on it because it has got a much larger discussion area.

श्री शांति त्यागी : मैडम, आधे घंटे की चर्चा कराइए ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow a Half-an-hour Discussion. Now let us go ahead.

Question No. 362.

उच्च न्यायालयों में न्यायाधीशों के स्वीकृत पद

†*363. **श्रीमती सत्या बहिन** : क्या **विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश के विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में न्यायाधीशों के स्वीकृत पदों की उच्च न्यायालयवार संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से कितने पद रिक्त हैं, और

(ख) रिक्त पदों को कब तक भर लिए जाने की संभावना है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हंसराज भारद्वाज) :

(क) सदन के पटल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है **(नीचे देखिये)**

(ख) उच्च न्यायालयों में न्यायाधीशों के विद्यमान रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिए संबंधित सांविधानिक प्राधिकारियों के साथ परामर्श की प्रक्रिया चल रही है । यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि ये रिक्त पद कब तक भर लिए जाएंगे ।

विवरण

क्र० सं०	उच्च न्यायालय	पदों की स्वीकृत सं०	रिक्त पद
1.	इलाहाबाद	70	3
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	26	5
3.	मुम्बई	54	10
4.	कलकत्ता	46	12
5.	दिल्ली	30	6
6.	गुवाहाटी	16	4
7.	गुजरात	30	2
8.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	8	1
9.	जम्मू-कश्मीर	10	—
10.	कर्नाटक	30	9
11.	केरल	24	2
12	मध्य प्रदेश	30	3
13.	मद्रास	28	4
14.	उड़ीसा	14	1